

**33913 to 34038—Continued.**

on the last day of June, and the last withered on October 24. Not a single day since the commencement of its flowering, a period of nearly four months, has it been without expanded blooms, sometimes 20 to 30, sometimes but a bare half dozen. As in the case with its relatives, the Tigridias, the blossoms only retain their beauty for a day, but they are produced in such rapid succession that their speedy decease is unremarked. How many hundred of flowers my dozen or so bulbs have produced this year I have no idea, but the number has probably exceeded a thousand. The 3-petaled, apricot-yellow blossoms, with the narrow black band bisecting each petal, and the beautiful modeled center, are quite charming; and the knowledge that every day there will be fresh flowers to admire gave the plant an increased value. They made particularly vigorous growth, their flower stems just exceeding 3 feet in height. They are growing in a narrow, raised border facing southwest and backed by a wall. The soil is a mixture of peat, leaf mold, a little loam, and a large proportion of coarse grit." (*S. W. Fitzherbert, Gardeners' Chronicle, December 3, 1904.*)

*Distribution.*—A bulbous-rooted perennial of the iris family, having yellow flowers; found in southern Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

**33998. PHILIBERTELLA RIPARIA** (Decaisne) Stuntz.

(*Sarcostemma riparium* Decaisne, in *De Candolle, Prodrromus*, vol. 8, p. 540, 1844.)

Seeds of this asclepiadaceous climber from Brazil were received under the name *Philibertia riparia* (Decaisne) Malme (*Bulletin de l'Herbier Boissier*, ser. 2, vol. 3, p. 63, 1902). Miss Anna Murray Vail has shown (*Bulletin, Torrey Botanical Club*, vol. 24, p. 305, 1897) that the generic name *Philibertia* as applied here must be replaced by *Philibertella*. The plant in question was originally described by Decaisne as *Sarcostemma riparium*, which is here made the basis of the new combination, *Philibertella riparia*.

**33999. PHYTOLACCA DIOICA** L.

See No. 31482 for description.

**34000. PIPTADENIA CEBIL** Grisebach.

**Cebil colorado**

*Distribution.*—A leguminous tree, constituting most of the forest in the vicinity of La Cruz in the province of Tucuman in Argentina.

**34001. PIPTADENIA RIGIDA** Benth.

**Cebil blanco.**

Furnishes angico gum, similar to gum arabic. Very rich in tannin, the bark sometimes running 40 per cent.

*Distribution.*—An unarmed shrub or tree found in Brazil.

**34002. PITHECOCTENIUM SQUALUS** (Vell.) DC.

*Distribution.*—A bignoniaceous, shrubby climber with yellow flowers found along streams in Brazil.

**34003. PLAZIA ARGENTEA** (Don) Kuntze.

(*Ihyalis argentea* D. Don.)

*Distribution.*—A shrubby perennial composite growing in large patches on the plains in southern Argentina.

**34004. PLUMBAGO SCANDENS** L.

**Devil's-herb.**

A most energetic blistering agent when fresh. Native of the Dominican Republic.

*Distribution.*—A shrubby climber found in the warmer parts of America from San Luis Potosi, in Mexico, southward to Brazil and Chile; also in southern Florida and the West Indies.